

MOSCOW SOVIET HOME SERVICE AUG. 27, 1957 0545 GMT

(PRAVDA ARTICLE BY ANDRE WURMSER: "WHEN PEACE CAUSES FEAR")

In a few months' time we shall be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the ten days that shook the world. And on that day, when the news spread of the victory of the October Revolution the press of all countries, both those which had been Russia's allies and those which continued the struggle against her, and even those who had managed to remain neutral, unanimously declared that although Socialism had of course taken the upper hand in Russia, this was a transitory happening.

A few weeks ago the President of the United States declared that of course Socialism had consolidated itself during the past forty years throughout the area from the Baltic to the Black Sea and from the Pacific to the Caucasus, and that many countries and peoples had been attracted to its side, but that this is still a transitory happening. He did actually say transitory happening, but failed to add, (that this?) was stated by the New York Herald Tribune nearly forty years ago.

Nearly forty years have passed since Lenin offered peace to the peoples and their Governments. At that time, the world was in the grip of the first World War. Western politicians in one voice said that Lenin's proposals played into the hands of the enemy. They did not RPT NOT say "maneuvers around peace," or "intrigues around peace," as Mr. Dulles says today. They said that the Bolsheviks must be ignored and gave the same reasons for this as Dulles gives today for ignoring the Chinese Communists in order not RPT NOT to strengthen their rule.

Forty years ago, the Paris paper Matin and the Berlin local Anzeiger expressed themselves in a similar vein. Their attitude was inhuman, disgusting, cynical, and stupid, but logical from their point of view. These papers were fighting against peace, against Socialism, for they belonged to the reign of Capitalism. They were afraid that peace would help the victory of Socialism; they were afraid of Socialism, which establishes peace between nations.

Nearly forty years have passed, and some people are still possessed of this double fear and have been repeating these same formulas for the past forty years. All the diplomats of Capitalist countries may not RPT NOT be tigers, but there is no doubt that there are parrots among them.

Two World Wars have followed one another. The intervention against Soviet Russia, and later the Nazi invasion, ended in failure. The Socialist world has been persistently saying: Peace means peaceful competition between different economic and political systems. In our view, this competition must be peaceful. It is a contest on which the future depends. It is also a contest which began on unequal terms: France, Germany, Britain, and the United States were at the outset perhaps a whole century ahead of Tsarist Russia and two centuries ahead of Hungary and Rumania. And this initial handicap accounts to a considerable extent for the duration of the contest. Now the gap has been considerably reduced economically, and in many other respects the camp of Socialism has already overtaken the Capitalist world.

There is no doubt about one thing: the two systems will not RPT NOT remain equal. One of them will prove itself more capable of satisfying the needs of all peoples, their needs for bread and roses, happiness and justice. We are convinced of the outcome of the contest. It is the Socialist system which will emerge victorious. Our opponents probably hold the opposite view. Only the future will show which of us is right. Consequently, it is one of two things: either they believe in their victory, and in that case if they are not RPT NOT maniacs possessed with a thirst for destruction -- and if they do not RPT NOT worship the hydrogen bomb they must, logically, accept the challenge -- or they will not RPT NOT accept the challenge and will reject the proposal made to them, and this defeatist attitude could have only one explanation: that they share our belief and already consider themselves vanquished. If one of the systems proposes peaceful competition and the other rejects this proposal, it is clear that the system refusing to compete does not RPT NOT believe in its forces and knows that it must be overtaken by the other. The best proof of the superiority of Socialism is its opponents' refusal to accept honest competition. They prefer another solution -- neither competition nor a peaceful settlement, but the method of the cold war.

Neither the Guatemalan, the Algerian, Egyptian, nor the Korean people, like you and ourselves, believe that it is humane feeling which has held back the Imperialists on the brink of a real war. Their good sense is explained by other considerations: the latest mock atomic attack in the United States cost -- fortunately not RPT NOT in reality -- 57 million American lives. This means that three or four attacks would be enough to destroy a great people to whom no one bears any ill intent.

In 1914 a certain German Prince applauded the new and happy war. Later, Mussolini sang the glories of war. Goering used to say that guns are more important than butter. Today neither Dulles, Bidault, nor even Adenauer, dares to express such views. If they fear peace, they are equally afraid of war; and

not RPT NOT without justification, for if this war does not RPT NOT destroy mankind, it will quite certainly destroy international Capitalism. That is why they have chosen this tightrope form of political acrobatics -- the cold war. And these are the influential leaders of the Capitalist states.

The conclusions drawn forty years ago are again being put into practice. In 1957 just as in 1917, any individual or organization attempting to promote friendship between peoples and the easing of international tension immediately become the object of repressive action by the leaders of the Capitalist states. Peaceful proposals can always be called a trap. But what nation, what man of common sense, can call peace a trap and prefer atomic war?

It is therefore not RPT NOT good enough to reject peace proposals, particularly when they reproduce one's own proposals. It is necessary to suggest another course which leads to peace. But this is just what the Governments of the West fail to do.

One periodically sees complaints in the major Bourgeois papers, such as: We have no ideal which we can offer our youth, an ideal which is dynamic and arouses enthusiasm (passage indistinct).

Being forced to reckon with the public opinion of their countries, the spokesmen of the cold war have been faced with the problem of disarmament. Why is it that in this matter they are showing such really remarkable stubbornness. Statements in favor of continuing the cold war, said N.S. Khrushchev last month in Czechoslovakia, are heard only from those who own industries in the United States and in a number of other capitalist countries which make great profits out of the manufacture of armaments. At their works they make, for example, steel, and turn it into tanks, guns, and aircraft, and make enormous profits out of this. Millions suffer from this, while only a handful of rich people benefit.

An enemy would say that the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU is biased and that his organization is engaging in polemics.

There are papers and specialized magazines published in Paris for readers such as bankers, financiers, and industrialists. This is what the "Bulletin Des Scoletes" said on June 8: one of the continuing factors is still rearmament, which absorbs such a considerable proportion of production that one sometimes hears certain capitalists make the paradoxical statement that if the United States and the USSR reached agreement it would spell disaster and in July, the magazine "Banque" wrote: the fluctuations on the New York stock exchange during the last week of May were caused by indications of a relaxation of tension occasioned by

the disarmament talks. If by some miracle a durable peace prevailed it would result in a profound disruption of the world system. That the situation on the New York stock exchange deteriorated when the disarmament talks took a favorable turn can be explained by the fact that the development had an immediate effect on United States firms working on national defense contracts, particularly the aircraft and atom companies. Such a process could bring many enterprises to a standstill if there had to be arms cuts. Many factories might lose their markets, and there would be surpluses in certain raw materials.

Thus, the Capitalists in their own part of the world give the same explanation for the arms race as Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. They therefore prove that Capitalism is no more capable of spontaneously becoming an innocuous system than the bacilloccoccus is capable of magnanimously deciding henceforth not RPT NOT to be a carrier of tuberculosis.

There is a real danger to mankind, for the cold war can turn into a catastrophe. But there is another course. Those who reject peaceful proposals are not RPT NOT in absolute control of the destinies of people, not RPT NOT even of their own country's destiny. The monopolies are wavering, apprehensive of the consequences of war, and the peoples are rejecting war with greater determination and awareness than ever before. The peoples fervently hope that ideological and political differences will be resolved without recourse to arms. The monopolies regard disarmament as a disaster, while for the peoples it is the arms race that is a disaster. The vigilance of the peoples is growing and is defeating the cold war. The peoples are bringing increasing pressure to bear on their leaders, who whether they like it or not RPT NOT, must reckon with that pressure. Can one imagine Dulles saying, as one of his Western subordinates did, that the cold war must continue since a relaxation of international tension would reduce the dividends of General Motors? Of course not RPT NOT!

We shall win peace. But you might ask me: Have you not RPT NOT just explained that those who reject peaceful coexistence are threatened with ruin? Of course; but it is not RPT NOT they who control the destiny of the peoples.